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The Bureau of Land Management

Managing California's Public Lands

State Director Guidance for Fiscal Years 1986—1990

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PREFACE

This document contains guidance for planning and administering the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) programs in California through 1989. While the principal purpose is one of internal guidance, it also provides those outside the Bureau with information on BLM program direction.

All Bureau programs are aimed at fulfilling BLM's mission as set by Congress through various Federal laws. The agency's official mission statement spells out these goals:

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the American people.

Management is based upon the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values.

The guidance in this document reflects the Bureau's commitment to balanced multiple-use management while serving the national interest in: (1) developing energy and mineral resources; (2) improving management of renewable resources; (3) opening public lands to public access for appropriate use or uses; (4) protecting areas with important sensitive resources and (5) responding to the needs of State and local governments, public land users, and interested public's. To this end, major emphasis has been placed on streamlining the planning and administrative procedures for each program, thereby improving cost-effectiveness. The document is designed to reflect the issues, demands and resource situations found in California. It updates guidelines on continuing programs and provides new direction on emerging issues and policies.

State Director Guidance is presented in three major sections:

- Resource Program Guidance
- Support Program Guidance
- General Program Guidance

The first section presents program guidance for 13 resource management programs which provide for the development and use of the public lands and resources. The second section deals with guidance for 11 support programs which enable California-BLM to carry out the business of land management. The last section addresses general program guidance. General programs include Multiple-Use Planning and Environmental Coordination, Evaluation Programs and Audit Coordination, Public Affairs, and Volunteers. No priority is intended by the order of the presentation.

Guidance for each program is presented as a series of goals and objectives. Each set of goals and objectives is preceded by a program outlook which describes the existing situation--the things affecting a program. Are

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there, for instance, issues facing a program which require resolution? What are they and what do they require? Are there any legislative or judicial mandates which must be satisfied in the management of the program? What are major Bureau initiatives which may affect the program? For each outlook a goal or set of goals has been developed to describe what should be done. Objectives are presented to meet each goals. These are used to describe what is going to be done and when, and are presented in priority order.

In addition to these specific programs, the BLM in California is also committed to carrying out two broad policy objectives that affect and are affected by the specific program activities. A Presidential initiative called "Take Pride in America" is underway to encourage more citizen participation in caring for the Nation's public lands. A public awareness campaign to help develop an individual sense of responsibility and to enhance the ongoing volunteer program are important parts of this initiative and will play important roles in BLM's program activities. In addition, a Burauwide initiative called "Project Pride" is aimed at educating the public about their public lands and the strong sense of commitment and pride BLM employees have in their jobs and responsibilities. A number of activities to achieve these goals will be done as part of the agency's overall land management efforts in California over the next several years.

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I. Resource Program Guidance

1. LANDS AND REALTY

A. The Withdrawal-Review Program will continue on schedule to complete all reviews before the statutory 1991 deadline mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The current analysis phase will require a heavy commitment by all offices. Revocation applications will increase as a result of excess withdrawal needs identified in the review program. Requests for new withdrawals will also continue to be received.

A.1. Remain current with the present withdrawal review schedule that will complete the program in 1991.

A.1.1. Complete 127 withdrawal reviews in FY 1986.

A.1.2 Complete 35 waterpower reviews in FY 1986.

A.1.3 Complete 185 classification reviews in FY 1986.

A.2 Maintain revocation and withdrawal casework on a current basis, within 90 and 180 days, respectively, of receipt.

A.2.1 Process 10 revocations during FY 1986.

A.2.2 Process 20 withdrawals during FY 1986.

B. There will be increased interest in the use of public land by permit, lease, or right-of-way. The filing of new applications is expected to continue at the same or an increased rate.

B.1 Process casework in the most responsible manner by achieving reductions in processing time.

B.1.1 Complete decentralization of case file storage and maintenance. Monitor decentralization and conduct training as needed.

B.1.2 Reduce the backlog in public demand applications ("backlog" as used here means applications pending final action over six months) by 50% in FY 1986 and eliminate all cases over 18 months old.

B.1.3 Encourage applicants to undertake part of the processing tasks as a means of expediting action.

B.2 Process energy-related applications as quickly as possible (at least within 1 year of receipt).

B.2.1 Continue to place high priority on processing of applications for hydroelectric and wind energy projects.

B.2.2 Continue to place high priority on processing applications for major oil and/or gas pipelines and electric transmission lines.

B.2.3 Develop cultural PMOA's for all major projects, to expedite Section 106 compliance.

C. Department Management By Objectives (MBO) directives and being a "good neighbor" prescribe that positive programs will be implemented to adjust the public land pattern to settle claims, meet demands for community expansion and other development, and enhance manageability of public lands.

C.1 Satisfy State Indemnity Selection applications as a debt owed by the United States. Remaining State entitlement is approximately 53,000 acres.

C.1.1 Complete action on all pending State entitlement applications in FY 1986.

C.1.2 Consistent with the Solicitor's Opinion concerning Elk Hills, and assuming cooperation by the State of California, complete the remainder of the State's mineral entitlement.

C.1.3 Complete and implement a plan to satisfy the State's non-mineral entitlement.

C.2 Give priority to lands applications involving State and local government needs for community expansion and development.

C.2.1 Process 34 Recreation & Public Purposes (R&PP) Act applications filed by State or local government and maintain a pipeline basis on R&PP applications.

C.2.2 Assist local government in filing proper applications to meet identified needs for public lands. Applications not completed within 180 days will be returned.

C.3 Carry out a land exchange program consistent with the land use planning and disposal criteria of FLPMA.

C.3.1 Ensure that Lands input into scheduled planning efforts is timely and complete in FY 1986 and out-years to identify feasible tenure adjustments.

C.3.2 Limit exchanges to those approved in the Annual Work Plan (AWP), and supported by a feasibility report demonstrating critical need and adherence to public interest criteria.

C.3.3 Continue emphasis on large scale exchange programs with major landowners and the State of California.

C.3.4 Transfer about 39,000 acres of land and acquire approximately 65,000 acres of land by exchanges in FY 1986.

C.3.5 Continue cooperative efforts with The Nature Conservancy and The Trust for Public Lands.

C.3.6 Emphasize cost-sharing by exchange proponents, normally at least 50%.

C.3.7 Complete a California Manual Supplement covering policy and procedures for the exchange program.

C.4 Continue to dispose of lands identified through the planning process as not being in the public interest to be retained in public ownership and for which there appears to be a public demand.

C.4.1 Offer approximately 1,700 acres for sale in FY 1986.

C.4.2 Concentrate effort on sales oriented to solving title conflicts and management problems.

C.4.3 Continue consistence with the present policy of providing solid waste management sites to county governments and other qualified applicants through the direct sale of public lands.

C.5 Process the 10 Desert Land Entries on hand, and remain current on future applications.

D. Unauthorized occupancy, primarily associated with mining claims, is a serious problem and will continue to occur. A trespass abatement program is necessary to comply with the FLPMA policy of obtaining a fair return for use of public land and resources.

D.1 Carry out a program to eliminate or discourage new unauthorized occupancies, and/or the disruption of resource management programs.

D.1.1 Actively publicize criminal violations of public land trespass and provide examples of unauthorized uses on the public lands.

D.1.2 Maintain current trespass registers by alertness to identification and reporting of suspected trespassers.

D.1.3 Initiate abatement action on flagrant cases, and those in conflict with ongoing BLM programs or projects. Close 150 cases in FY 1986.

2. MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management to implement the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. The Act fosters and encourages the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources. To respond to these acts, and others, BLM developed a Mineral Policy Statement (May 29, 1984) that recognizes the importance of a strong and viable minerals program and the need to keep the public lands available, where appropriate, for exploration and development by industry. BLM recognizes that public lands are an important source of the Nation's mineral and energy resources, some of which are critical and strategic to our economy and national defense. The BLM Mineral Policy also reflects a need for more in-depth minerals input into planning documents in order to promote more objective multiple-use decision making.

A. Energy Minerals

Oil and gas will continue to be the prime energy source in California and much of the nation. The collapse of oil prices during the first half of 1986 requires close monitoring of impacts on production. Verification of production and reservoir management are the highest priority activities. This will ensure that the public is receiving its fair share for the value of the resource and that these resources are developed in the most efficient manner. Geothermal energy will contribute an important and increasing share of California's electrical energy base. A significant portion of that share is generated from Federal geothermal leases. There has been an increase in geothermal leasing and exploration through 1985. The major geothermal activities will be in the development of existing fields and electrical generation.

A.1 Provide a complete program of reservoir management to ensure that the public share of those resources is accounted for.

A.1.1 Maintain an effective drainage review program to ensure that royalties are being received for all public oil and gas resources. Continue to monitor drilling activity to protect the Federal mineral interest from drainage by Non-Federal development.

A.1.2 Continue to verify that production is being properly measured and reported. Insure that production is planned to result in maximum ultimate recovery, with minimum waste.

A.1.3 Provide the necessary coordination with the Minerals Management Service (MMS) Royalty Management Office for production verification and royalty accounting. Obtain the necessary reports from the MMS.

A.1.4 Approve unit and communitization agreements involving Federal lands as appropriate and when in the public interest. Review Unit Agreements and Communitization Agreements to ensure that the public's interest in those agreements is maintained. Monitor and review unit obligation requirements.

A.1.5 Monitor the enhanced oil recovery program to ensure that maximum field production is accomplished through controlled operations.

A.2 Provide an efficient program of processing post-lease operation's permits, and monitoring to ensure conservation of energy resources and protection of other resources.

A.2.1 Issue or deny post-lease drilling permits within 30 days and facility permits within 90 days of receipt of all information pertinent to the application.

A.2.2 Implement an inspection and enforcement program to ensure that operations are conducted as approved.

A.2.3 Conduct compliance checks of field operations within 60 days of notice of abandonment. Make other inspections as appropriate.

A.3 Identify areas of known value for fluid minerals and provide industry with the opportunities to acquire the rights to develop oil, gas, and geothermal resources, through competitive leasing.

A.3.1 Monitor drilling and exploration activity to identify areas which are valuable for oil, gas, or geothermal resources.

A.3.2 Continue to review existing Known Geothermal Resources Areas (KGRA) and Known Geologic Structures (KGS). Establish and revise KGSs/KGRAs when appropriate using new geological or production data.

A.3.3 Monitor industry interest to determine the appropriateness of holding a competitive sale for all available KGS lands.

A.3.4 Update "respectively valuable" maps on an area-by-area basis. Major revisions of the Statewide maps will not be done at this time.

A.4 Maintain a pipeline system to process, issue, and administer BLM noncompetitive energy lease applications in a timely manner.

A.4.1 Issue all leases within 6 months of receipt of applications.

A.4.2 Maintain on a current basis the clearlist of simultaneous oil and gas terminated lease parcels and of terminated lease geothermal parcels in FY 1985.

A.4.3 Initiate a system of computerized tracking of terminated oil and gas leases in FY 1985.

A.4.4 Complete issue of pre-lease Environmental Assessments (EAs) within 90 days of receipt of applications.

B. Non-Energy Minerals

The interest in prospecting, exploration and development of the mineral resources under the 1872 Mining Law will continue. Precious metals, particularly gold, and critical and strategic minerals will be the minerals most sought after in the next five years. Some non-metallics such as limestone and construction aggregate will also be in demand. Mining claim locations will be steady, but no big increase in locations is expected. Likewise, review of mining operations for locatable minerals (3802 and 3809) is expected to remain at about 300 per year.

B.1 Foster the recognition that the filing of a mining claim is a statutory right of U.S. citizens for the purpose of mineral prospecting, extraction and other related activities.

B.1.1 Process mineral patent applications in 12 months.

B.1.2 Disseminate information concerning mining laws, regulations, and other geological data to the public and other interested parties.

B.1.3 Ensure that geology-energy-mineral (GEM) assessments are completed and used in the planning process.

B.1.4 Ensure that withdrawal proposals are justified prior to closing lands to operation of the U.S. General Mining Laws.

B.1.5 Non-patent mining claim examinations will be done only when the land is needed for a Federal or local governmental programs, or when required by law, and only if the lands are withdrawn from operation of the Mining Law.

B.1.6 Unauthorized use of unpatented mining claims, where there is a lack of good faith and diligence, will not be tolerated. Mining claim validity examinations will not be done on occupancy cases unless cleared by the State Director. Removal of unauthorized occupancies will be completed using administrative procedures.

B.1.7 Review of the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines 603 Wilderness Study Area Mineral survey Reports, and the public's comments on those surveys, will be done by BLM to determine whether there is new significant data or reinterpretation of data; with the intent to determine whether or not the preliminary recommendation of "suitable" is appropriate.

B.2 Section 314 of the FLPMA requires mining claimants to record mining claim location certificates and annual assessment work filings.

B.2.1 Enter mining claim information into the computerized data base within one month of recordation.

B.2.2 Continue efforts to eliminate backlog of unfilmed mining claim files and keep filming current.

B.2.3 Microfilm 30,000 files and updates by the end of FY 1986.

B.3 Sections 302 and 603 of FLPMA require BLM to prevent "impairment" and undue and unnecessary degradation of Wilderness Study Areas and non-wilderness areas, respectively, for operations conducted under the 1872 Mining Law.

B.3.1 Notices and plans are to be processed in 30 days, unless special conditions warrant otherwise.

B.3.2 Reasonable reclamation will be required.

B.3.3 Pending appeal of the Granit Rock case to the U.S. Supreme Court, State and local laws may be enforced on mining claimants as long as those laws are consistent with the purposes of rights granted under the 1872 Mining Law. Continue to implement the MOU with the State of California and the Forest Service to fairly regulate surface mining and reclamation procedures.

B.3.4 Ensure that "Valid Existing Rights" and "Grandfathered Rights" are recognized in WSAs and Designated Wilderness Areas.

B.3.5 Appropriate compliance checks will be made of plans and notices to ensure that undue degradation is not occurring.

B.4 The 1917, 1920 and 1927 Mineral Leasing Acts, as amended, provide for prospecting, preference right leasing, and competitive leasing of sodium and potassium compounds, phosphate, and associated minerals. These minerals are essential for fertilizers, glass and food supplements. The use of sodium as a surfactant is also an essential part of the secondary recovery of the heavy oil in Kern County, California.

B.4.1 Eliminate, to the extent possible, the prospecting permit backlog by end of FY 1986. Encourage other Federal agencies to process their Lease Permit Applications.

B.4.2 Ensure that producing leases are inspected frequently during FY 1986, and inactive leases at least once a year during FY 1986.

B.4.3 Ensure proper receipt of royalties from the Searles Lake sodium and potassium operations by conducting production verification on the operations.

B.4.4 Process prospecting permit applications, and mining and reclamation plans in a timely manner.

B.5 The demand for construction and building materials such as sand, gravel, cinders, etc., under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended, will increase in the next 5 years. The better deposits near the population centers are being exhausted. This will cause contractors, Bureau of Reclamation, highway departments, and others to increase their use of the public lands seeking these materials.

B.5.1 Process Mineral Material Sales and Free Use Applications within 90 days.

B.5.2 Appraisals for contracts will be updated every 2 years.

B.5.3 Continue establishing community pits as needed.

B.5.4 Ensure that proper reclamation is achieved.

B.5.5 Provide an emphasis on continued trespass detection, documentation and appropriate follow-up actions.

3. RANGELANDS

A. FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) require the Bureau to develop and update an inventory of range conditions and trends, and to maintain the inventory on a continuing basis.

A.1 Continue inventory efforts started to date and begin others as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring.

A.1.1 Complete rangeland inventories as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring and the evaluation of management objectives. Use the ecological site inventory method, in the S.C.S. National Range handbook, as amended by BLM Handbook H-4410-1.

A.1.2 Complete site-specific, highly intensive inventories on all major vegetation type conversions, seedings, water development and soil disturbance areas.

A.2 Continue to develop monitoring plans for use on rangelands in California.

A.2.1 Design new monitoring plans, including those incorporated into Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), to acquire the level of information necessary to determine the condition and trend of the rangeland and to evaluate the effects of management actions. Use BLM Manual 4400, and Technical References in the 4400 series as guidance in plan development.

A.2.2 As appropriate, develop these plans on a resource area, planning unit, or allotment basis employing monitoring methodologies which conform to those in BLM Manual 4400, and Technical References in the 4400 series. Complete all areawide plans by the end of FY 1986.

A.3 Continue to implement existing monitoring plans and begin implementation of newly developed plans.

A.3.1 Assure timely collection of data in accordance with monitoring plan schedules.

A.3.2 Maintain permanent data files to ensure preservation of information for future evaluation.

A.3.3 Assure timely analysis of monitoring data.

B. FLPMA, PRIA, and grazing regulations direct development of AMPs on public rangelands.

B.1 Develop AMPs or revise existing AMPs in accordance with livestock grazing decision documents.

B.1.1 Use the ranking procedure for determining AMP priority, based on benefit/cost, social, and natural resource considerations.

B.1.2 Prepare AMPs in close consultation, cooperation, and coordination with affected permittees and lessees, the State, and other interests.

C. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Sikes Act, FLPMA, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act all demonstrate a continuing commitment by Congress to improve rangeland conditions. Other guidance directs that cost effective rangeland improvements be developed, whenever feasible, to generate benefits for a variety of resources.

C.1 Construct and implement rangeland improvements which have been determined to be necessary in approved activity plans (AMPs, Habitat Management Plans, Herd Management Area Plans, and Watershed Management Plans).

C.1.1 Ensure rangeland betterment funds are used only on-the-ground range improvement projects designed to improve forage conditions and result in benefits to wildlife, watersned protection, and livestock production.

C.1.2 Prepare EAs on all rangeland improvement projects in accordance with PRIA and the Bureau's planning regulations.

C.1.3 Keep the costs of survey and design, EAs, and other activities in support of rangeland improvements as low as possible to ensure the maximum possible funding of actual on-the-ground improvements.

C.1.4 Use the SAGERAM program to perform benefit/cost analyses of all rangeland improvement projects as directed by the BLM's Rangeland Improvement Policy (Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-27).

C.1.5 Encourage permittees, lessees, and other interested parties to contribute labor, materials, equipment, and/or cash toward the construction and maintenance of new rangeland improvements.

C.1.6 Assure all range improvements in Wilderness Study Areas conform to the Interim Management Policy.

C.2 Maintain rangeland improvements in accordance with the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

C.2.1 Maintenance of structural rangeland improvements is the responsibility of the users. Such responsibility is to be assigned through cooperative agreement.

C.2.2 Monitor maintenance agreements for compliance on a continuing basis.

C.2.3 Encourage permittees/lessees to maintain, through cooperative agreement, nonstructural rangeland improvements and encourage non-livestock cooperators to maintain either structural or nonstructural improvements. BLM will maintain those nonstructural rangeland improvements (e.g., seedings) that are unassigned.

D. Bureau Handbook H-4160-1 documents how to prepare Range Program Summarys (RPSs) and Updates following completion of grazing Environmental Statements (ESs).

D.1 Issue RPS Updates as necessary to keep the public informed, and to document the results of monitoring.

E. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture were directed by PRIA to develop and implement experimental stewardship programs on selected areas of the public rangelands.

E.1 Continue the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program in the Susanville District.

E.2 Combine the Experimental Stewardship Program and Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Program.

E.2.1 Expand the use of the concepts to resolve resource conflicts on grazing allotments, and conflicts in other major programs.

F. FLPMA Authorizes research projects related to management of the public lands.

F.1 Continue support of the program initiated by the Wildlands Resources Center, U.C. Berkeley, to identify research needs for management of California's rangeland resources.

F.2 Analyze and interpret the 100 aerial photo transects that were rephotographed in 1985 in the CDD. Assess changes since 1979 (original photos).

G. It is Bureau policy to maintain, restore, or improve existing or potential riparian areas to achieve a healthy and productive ecological condition to ensure maximum long-term benefits and values.

G.1 Develop, in FY 1986, a Statewide riparian management strategy.

G.2 Include objectives for riparian areas in all new planning efforts, including activity plans.

G.3 Revise existing plans as necessary to incorporate objectives and management for riparian areas.

G.4 Inventory riparian areas to determine the extent and condition of the riparian resources and to indicate the extent to which these resources have been addressed in management.

G.5 Designate at least one riparian area per District to serve as a demonstration area to implement and evaluate management practices that may prove to be applicable to future management of riparian systems.

4. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

A. Public Law 92-195 declares wild free-roaming horses and burros are to be protected and managed as an integral part of BLM's maintenance of the public lands.

A.1 Maintain "adoption" program for placement of excess animals gathered from the public lands.

A.1.1 Place excess animals with qualified individuals under private agreements, including providing excess animals to Bureau contract distribution centers.

A.1.2 Increase Public Affairs efforts to generate adoption demand for excess animals and increase awareness and understanding of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program.

A.1.3 In FY 1985, conduct 10 satellite adoptions throughout California and Arizona, with the goal of placing 700 animals in private ownership.

A.1.4 Ship 450 animals to Eastern adoption centers in FY 1985.

A.1.5 Assist Death Valley National Monument in placing 600 burros in FY 1986.

A.2 Maintain a compliance program to ensure the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros and, to the extent possible, deter their illegal use by adopters.

A.2.1 Investigate adopters who are the subjects of complaints concerning care, treatment, or use of their assigned animals.

A.2.2 Continue coordination efforts with State Humane Societies for investigation of abuse cases.

A.2.3 Conduct, within 6 months, a compliance inspection on all adopters who obtained 25 or more animals within a 12 month period or where 25 or more animals are maintained in a single location.

A.2.4 Contact livestock auction yards and seek their cooperation in preventing illegal sale of adopted animals.

A.3 Maintain, manage and protect viable populations of healthy, free-roaming horses and burros in balance with their habitat and other resource values of the public lands.

A.3.1 Determine through the Bureau planning process appropriate management levels for wild free-roaming horses and burros on all public lands where they existed at the time the Act was passed.

A.3.2 Implement HMAPs (as funding permits) in FY 1986, with full implementation achieved by FY 1989.

A.3.3 Investigate immediately all detected, reported or suspected violations of Public Law 92-195, as amended.

A.4 Continue gathering program to remove excess wild, free-roaming horses and burros until appropriate management levels have been reached.

A.4.1 Remove sufficient number of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros each year to reach specified management levels of horses on the Susanville District and burros on the California Desert District by the end of FY 1987. Thereafter, management levels will be maintained by removing a percentage of the annual increase.

A.4.2 Continue to seek innovative methods to streamline and improve statewide gathering efforts for maximum efficiency and cost effectiveness.

A.4.3 Continue cooperative removal efforts with China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Death Valley National Monument and the Forest Service to achieve their respective management objectives.

A.4.4 In FY 1986, gather 550 animals from public lands.

A.5 Grant title, upon application, to excess animals that have been placed with qualified individuals and provided with humane treatment and care for a period of one year. Grant title to not more than four animals to a transferee within a one-year period.

A.5.1 Process title applications within two weeks of receipt.

A.5.2 Encourage individuals to apply for title to adopted animals when eligible.

A.5.3 Issue 200 titles to animals in FY 1986.

5. FORESTRY

A. Bureau policy and Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) decisions, developed under FLPMA, dictate offering timber volume under the principle of sustained yield as expressed in the allowable cut plans for each (SYU).

A.1 Maintain a timber sale program at the level identified in the most current allowable cut plans in order to meet the 10-year allowable cut determined for the 1982 through 1991 decade.

A.1.1 Offer an <u>average</u> of 21.6 million board feet per year for sale over the current decade. Pending completion of the Arcata Resource Management Plan (RMP), offer 6 MMBF (board-feet of timber) per year in SYU-13, during FY 1986 and 1987.

A.1.2 Provide legal access to all advertised (competitive) timber sales. Offer competitive sales when access to the sale area is available to anyone who is qualified to bid. Timber that would normally be sold by negotiated sale because of lack of legal access may be sold competitively without access if the Authorized Officer determines there is competitive interest in such a sale.

A.1.3 Offer timber sales only in conjunction with appropriate forest development activities necessary to meet the criteria and standards used in computing the allowable cut.

B. Conduct the Forest Management Program in conformance with specific activity plans, long-range plans and resource inventories.

B.1 Maintain and update forest management long-range plans annually for the Bakersfield, Susanville and Ukiah Districts.

B.1.1 Five-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-15 decisions.

B.1.2 Ten-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-8 and SYU-13 decisions (affects the Ukiah District only).

B.1.3 Annual timber sale plans will be developed and provided to the public.

B.2 Maintain extensive forest inventories. Complete operation inventories to provide site-specific information for forest management practices.

B.2.1 Complete operation inventories in each District as funding permits. Completion goals are SYU-13 in FY 1987, and SYU-15 in FY 1991.

B.2.2 Undertake Bureauwide woodlands inventory between FY 1987 and FY 1989.

B.2.3 Develop woodland management plans in FY 1989-1990.

B.2.4 Review forest land set-aside to determine if each set-aside is mandated by Congress or is justified by formal finding in accordance with FY 1984-88 target dates listed in Secretarial Management by Objectives (MBO) (Instruction Memorandum CA-84-401).

C. Sales of minor forest products will be made available as a service to the public both in northern California and in the Desert.

C.1 Sell fuelwood to the public to satisfy the increasing demand and help alleviate the Nation's energy needs.

C.1.1 Expand program of providing large advertised sales of fuelwood at fair market value to commercial cutters.

C.1.2 Offer Annual Work Plan (AWP) fuelwood volumes to the general public to meet demands and reduce trespass. Seel material at fair market value.

C.2 Increase sales of Christmas trees, fence posts, poles, wildings and other minor forest products.

C.2.1 As with fuelwood, attempts to accomplish silvicultural benefits and forest development cost savings will be a part of efforts to meet public demand for these products. Sell products at fair market value.

C.2.2 Complete the biological and economic feasibility assessments of Eucalyptus plantations of appropriate sites.

D. Emphasize streamlining in the forest management program.

D.1 Actions associated with the timber sale program will be streamlined and made more efficient and cost effective while still accomplishing their functions in an acceptable manner.

D.1.1 Apply a theory of "acceptable risk" when undertaking discrete steps in the sale program. Design roads, run lines, cruise timber, and prepare contracts recognizing the need to accept some "controlled" level of error to effect substantial savings in time and costs.

D.1.2 Use revised BLM 5000 series manuals and Oregon State Office 5000 series handbooks in preparing timber sale contract provisions and stipulations to accomplish forest management objectives.

D.1.3 Expand and correlate the use of prescribed burning to meet silvicultural objectives with similar activities on the part of the State and other Federal agencies.

D.1.4 Use herbicides and pesticides when approved and determined to be preferable to other methods of silvicultural treatment. Inform and educate the public about these programs.

D.1.5 Site preparation, timber stand improvement, reforestation, etc., activities now often accomplished with appropriated monies under forest development contracts will be more commonly achieved through silvicultural or stand management practices. Natural regeneration, brush reduction, hardwood overstory removal, thinnings, site preparation, and other vegetation manipulation will be increasingly accomplished through sale layout and logging methods.

D.2 Use new ways of conducting forest management practices developed through technical advances and availability of new resources.

D.2.1 Use the auto-surveyor as a means of locating land lines for timber sales, inventories, trespass, access, etc.

D.2.2 Consider and use new methods of inventory, such as the Forest Service CIA-2 program, when appropriate.

D.2.3 Use the California Conservation Corps, volunteers, and similar programs, when cost effective, in accomplishing forest management and development practices.

D.2.4 Use fewer and larger timber sales, more joint sales with the Forest Service, forestland consolidation exchanges, reciprocal road use right-of-way agreements, and other actions to effect efficiencies and economies.

D.2.5 Investigate opportunities for expanding use of public lands for wood for energy, including development of Eucalyptus plantations.

6. SOIL, WATER AND AIR RESOURCES

A. The Secretary's MBO Program directs the Bureau to coordinate with State, Federal and local agencies.

A.1 Participate with State and local agencies to develop a program of chaparral management to enhance water yield.

A.1.1 Manage at least 20,000 acres of public land chaparral per year in order to increase water yield through FY 1989.

A.1.2 Cooperate with State and local agencies' programs on neighboring lands to increase water yield through chaparral management.

A.2 Notify the States of California and Nevada of all existing BLM water uses and water rights.

A.2.1 Notify the State of California of all Federal reserved rights and acquire water rights for BLM water uses regulated by the State of California by FY 1989.

A.2.2 Complete water rights filings and notifications for all other BLM water uses in Nevada by FY 1988.

A.2.3 Enter all water source information into the Bureau Automatic Data Processing (ADP) system within one year after system is on line, and keep the files up to date.

A.3 Coordinate with the California Department of Forestry and the Air Resources Board to conduct prescribed burns and comply with smoke management guidelines.

B. FLPMA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require consideration of the soil and water resources as a part of future management decisions relating to development of the public lands.

B.1 Provide hydrologic information and support to energy development and other activity plans.

B.1.1 Conduct water resources inventories on public lands subject to energy development and other activities that will affect water yield, quality, flood plans, and/or groundwater.

B.1.2 Provide input on water resources to development plans to assure that water resources are maintained rather than degraded through development. This would include modifications or mitigations to plans or even specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with the development to protect water resources.

B.1.3 Provide well site investigations to locate water wells planned under range improvements or other activity plans.

B.2 Provide soils data input to BLM planning and action programs to mitigate problems and minimize the cost of projects and treatments.

B.2.1 Complete 126,000 acres of Order 3 soil survey in cooperations with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), between FY 1986 and 1989.

B.2.2 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for proposed range seedings.

B.2.3 Provide at least Order 4 level (General Soils Map) soil survey interpretations for the emergency rehabilitation of land burned by wildfire.

C. FLPMA, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and other policy require BLM to provide for long-term productivity of the public lands and to protect public safety and interests.

C.1 Develop and implement Watershed Activity Plans, Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs), and Watershed Supplements to other resource activity plans which improve or maintain watershed conditions and water supply.

C.1.1 Implement BMPs for all BLM activities in order to maintain, protect or improve water quality on public lands.

C.1.2 Implement Watershed Activity Plans to maintain or improve basic watershed conditions on public lands, especially for critical watersheds.

C.2 Conduct rehabilitation efforts on springs and other water sources annually to improve yield or water quality.

C.3 Reduce soil erosion losses on BLM grazing allotments and rehabilitate severely eroded areas.

C.3.1 Provide soils input to AMPs developed for all completed Range ES Areas.

C.3.2 Continue rehabilitation of off-highway vehicle heavy use areas in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) during FY 1986 and continue rehabilitation through FY 1989.

D. Riparian areas are an important aspect of the soil and water resources and recent BLM policy emphasizes increased management efforts in riparian zones.

D.1 Participate in riparian area demonstration projects by providing hydrologic and soils expertise.

D.2 Incorporate riparian area management and improvements into existing and upcoming Watershed Activity Plans.

E. Rangeland Policy and other activity decisions state that BLM decisions and activities need to be monitored to determine if management objectives are being met.

E.1 Monitor important water resources issues to determine the effectiveness of current management.

E.1.1 Monitor water resources affected by resource management to ensure established management objectives are being met.

E.1.2 Modify management activities as necessary as a result of monitoring information to ensure meeting of objectives or to lessen impacts.

E.2 Monitor the impacts on the soil resource from livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral development, recreation use and vegetative manipulation, comparing the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation predictions and the Modified Wind Erosion Equation predictions with on-ground quantifications of soil losses.

E.2.1 Monitor soil movement in the Tuledad/Homecamp and Cowhead/Massacre ES Areas.

E.2.2 Monitor slope stability on selected fragile sites (Timber Production Capability Classification) in the SYU-13 and SYU-15 Areas.

E.2.3 Continue to monitor soil losses and slope stability on all prescribed burns in the Bakersfield and Ukiah Districts through FY 1989.

F. FLPMA, The Clean Air Act, and EO's 11752 and 12088 require consideration of air quality. Implementation of the CDCA Plan involves significant air quality issues. Provide interagency coordination to achieve CDCA plan goals.

F.1 Continue acid rain monitoring in Ukiah as part of the national network.

F.2 Continue as an active member of the CDCA Air Quality Task Force.

F.3 Chair Interagency Air Quality Task Force for California Federal Land Managers, composed of the Forest Service (FS), National Park Service (NPS), BLM, and military.

F.4 Coordinate closely all military and other agency monitoring efforts in the CDCA. Continue equipment loan to the military for visibility monitoring.

F.5 Coordinate closely with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on implementing any necessary remedial actions at the Atlas Mine site, to comply with the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. FLPMA, the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, E.O. 11752 and E.O. 12088 require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program can be divided into three categories: (1) emergency responses; (2) remedial activities; and (3) planned activities.

A.1 "Emergency response" refers to incidents that require immediate action to mitigate the environmental impact. BLM will take the following actions to enhance the emergency response program.

A.1.1 Provide training as needed on the "Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan," and related safety issues, to the State Management Team and all employees.

A.1.2 Continue close coordination with all Federal, State and local regulatory agencies. Participate on the EPA Region 9 Response Team.

B.1 "Remedial activities" refers to inactive sites on the public land that currently contain hazardous materials/wastes, e.g., abandoned mining operations, mill sites or trespass dumping areas.

B.1.1 Evaluate abandoned sites identifying type of materials on site, quantities, hazards, and reclamation costs, as they are identified.

B.1.2 Initiate cleanup of sites warranting this action, in coordination with EPA and the Technical Assistance Team.

B.1.3 Continue close coordination on all aspects of the Atlas Mine "Superfund" studies and remedial activities.

C. The planned/programmed activities in the Hazardous Materials/ Waste Program deal with both future activities and active locations utilizing hazardous materials.

C.1 Develop and issue policy and procedures guidance on termination of R&PP landfill sites.

C.2 Initiate Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with California Department of Health Services for improved coordination in FY 1986.

C.3 Assist Washington Office (WO) in preparation of the "Handbook" for Responses to Oil and Hazardous Materials Spills.

C.4 Continue the Hazardous Waste Coordinating Group leadership and participation (BLM/FS/NPS).

C.5 Update the "Hazardous Materials Management Program Definition" on both a short-term (one year) and long-term (five year) basis to reflect recent program changes.

C.6 Assist the WO on special issues as a member of the Solid Leasable Minerals Hazardous Materials Task Force.

C.7 Provide field guidance to implement new requirements under the "Superfund" Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) reauthorization package.

8. NATURAL HISTORY/PALEONTOLOGY/ACEC/SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT

A. The provisions in FLPMA and Bureau guidance give the Bureau direction for management of critical resource values for areas possessing representative, rare, unique, and unusual features of ecologic, paleontologic, historic and aquatic value for scientific and educational benefits.

A.1 Work cooperatively with State agencies, the State university system, other Federal agencies, and other interested groups in developing a coordinated Natural Data Base inventory and management program and Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs).

A.1.1 Continue to participate in and cooperate with the State of California, other appropriate Federal and local agencies, and private groups in heritage and natural area programs.

A.1.2 Place priority on implementing a coordinated system of identification and management for significant natural diversity through the California Significant Natural Area Program.

A.1.3 Emphasize best management policies by developing interim and long-term management plan for public lands designated as having special values such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

A.1.4 Increase participation in other recognized regional natural area programs, and research and ecological reserve committees on an as-needed basis with emphasis on the paleontology program.

A.1.5 Continue to develop cooperative agreements with the University of California and California State Colleges and Universities Consortium for using appropriate resource values or areas.

A.2 Implement the Special Areas Program through the planning process. Give priority to issue identification in planning alternatives and for appropriate designations.

A.2.1 Ensure that these special values are incorporated into appropriate activity planning processes and that these areas are managed commensurate with the resource value(s) they possess.

A.2.2 Include monitoring in management plans for ACEC and Special Area designations to ensure proper implementation and protection of management objectives.

A.2.3 Give priority to implementing activity plans to assure resource management objectives are met.

A.2.4 Encourage the development of interpretive and visitor education materials for awareness and protection of critical resource values.

A.2.5 Review status of specific designations to assure they are current and applicable; drop designations where no longer applicable.

A.3 Implement and monitor paleontology permit program to insure proper utilization of these resource values.

A.3.1 Continue monitoring, protection and understanding of Special Areas including paleontology and ACECs. Complete management plans on priority areas.

9. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. The 1966 Historic Preservation Act and 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 direct the Bureau to carry out cultural resource inventories for planning and project purposes.

A.1 Cultural resource inventories will be completed based on identified issues and mandated legal requirements.

A.1.1 Ensure that all energy-related project inventories are completed within project time frames and in an economical and timely manner consistent with program requirements.

A.1.2 Complete Mining Plan of Operations related to cultural resource inventories as needed, within time frames required by 3802/3809 regulations.

A.1.3 Complete all Memorandums of Agreement/Preliminary Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs/PMOAs) directing cultural resource inventories at the agreed upon level. These inventories shall be issue-oriented. Continually review and revise data requirements to meet needs.

A.1.4 Annually review all PMOAs for relevancy, streamlining, and/or revision or elimination.

A.1.5 Develop a statewide PMOA for California in FY 1986.

B. Consideration of Native American religious and cultural concerns and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments are directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 and 40 CFR 1500.

B.1 Native American heritage, cultural and governmental issues will be identified and addressed consistent with legal requirements.

B.1.1 Ensure identification and consideration of Native American cultural and religious values which may be affected by Bureau land use planning major energy projects, and ongoing actions.

B.1.2 Coordinate closely with tribal governments administering lands which may be affected by Bureau actions.

B.1.3 Develop compliance agreements to address Native American cultural concerns affected by Bureau actions.

B.1.4 Coordinate with Native American groups and the BIA on land tenure adjustments adjacent to tribal lands.

B.1.5 Develop and implement a Native American cultural training program.

C. Give high priority to implementation of ACEC activity plans.

C.1 Complete all high priority cultural resource related ACEC plans, or cultural resource activity plans, as identified on a yearly basis.

C.1.1 Review plan needs and complete high priority plans in FY 1986 as identified in the AWP.

C.1.2 Implement completed plans for those critical areas where protection must be ensured for preservation of the cultural values.

C.1.3 Monitor ACECs and high priority cultural areas to determine condition of the cultural resources and the effectiveness of protective measures.

D. Continue to protect representative samples of the total array of cultural resources on Bureau-managed lands in California.

D.1 Evaluate protection status of known sites and identify the critical ones where data preservation must be implemented.

D.1.1 Use the National Register evaluation system to assist in selection of cultural resources for protection, or for data preservation on Bureau lands.

D.1.2 Identify specific protection measures required for all known sites which appear to meet National Register quality standards for identification in the Annual Work Plan on a yearly basis.

D.1.3 Review annually all new National Register or National Register-eligible sites on Bureau-managed lands for possible ACEC designation.

D.1.4 Review all National Register and National Register-eligible sites or areas for increased management opportunities in the interpretive, public awareness area incorporating the volunteer program.

E. Recognize and define our Section 106 requirements for all Bureau initiated or Bureau permitted actions.

E.1 Ensure realistic, issue-oriented consideration of cultural resources in all Bureau EAs and ESs, at appropriate level of detail.

E.1.1 Provide copies of pertinent environmental documents to State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for review.

E.1.2 Develop expeditious means of meeting our compliance/ mitigation responsibilities by reviewing and modifying, if required, all compliance procedures, MOUs and MOAs which will not lessen our obligation to resource protection.

F. Identify program areas where Bureau can develop cooperative efforts for resource management/protection with other Federal/ State or local agencies/groups.

F.1 Emphasize development of cooperative agreements to supplement Bureau resource protection funding.

G. Process all FLPMA and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Cultural Use Permits and use authorizations on a timely basis consistent with regulatory requirements.

10. WILDERNESS

A. Completion of wilderness studies to speed the release of non-suitable Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) from the Bureau's interim management requirements is both Departmental and Bureau policy.

A.1 All wilderness studies are to be completed by FY 1987.

A.1.1 Complete the final write-ups of the PFEIS/Reports for the following Wilderness Studies and submit for Director/Secretary Action by September 30, 1986.

Alturas
Benton-Owens Valley/Bodie-Coleville
Central California
Clear Lake
E. San Diego County
Western Counties
North Central California
Red Mountain
Eagle Lake/Cedarville
King Range/Chemise Mountain
Eden Valley/Thatcher Ridge

A.1.2 Complete the wilderness report package for the CDCA areas recommended as non-suitable, by August 1, 1986.

A.1.3 Undertake the study of twenty-one 202 WSA's in FY 1987 with FEIS and Report of Decision (ROD) to be completed by September 30, 1987.

A.1.4 Complete and file the FEIS/RODs for the 202 WSAs (non-suitable) for the following Wilderness Studies in FY 1987.

Central California
E. San Diego County
CDCA Plan
Inyo N.F. Plan

A.1.5 Complete and submit the PFEIS/Report on the Sequoia NF Plan (Rockhouse WSA) in Fiscal Year 1987.

A.1.6 Have the USGS and Bureau of Mines (BM) complete Mineral Reports on all suitable WSAs in the CDCA in FY 1986. Using these reports, reevaluate suitable decisions before a final recommendation is made. Complete any plan amendments in FY 1987 and submit report in FY 1988.

A.1.7 Have the USGS and BM complete mineral reports on all suitable WSAs by the end of FY 1987. Complete and submit all plan amendments by end of FY 1988.

A.2 Continue Interim Management Policy (IMP) through 1988 or until Congress designates wilderness areas or until unsuitables are released.

A.2.1 Emphasize effective surveillance of all WSAs to prevent unauthorized activities and protect wilderness values until Congress acts.

A.2.2 Emphasize cumulative impact assessments and compliance monitoring by all programs to ensure full compliance with the non-impairment criteria.

A.2.3 Continue to enforce IMP requirements on a case-by-case basis to resolve conflicts with valid existing rights and grandfather use conflicts.

B. Management of Wilderness Areas

B.1 Manage designated wilderness under the Bureau's Wilderness Management Policy.

B.1.1 Complete Wilderness Management Plans within two years of designation.

B.1.2 As appropriate under the BLM/Forest Service Joint Agreement, develop Management Agreements for management of wilderness areas.

11. RECREATION

A. Provide for resource protection and implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act with emphasis toward on-the-ground management in high priority special Recreation Management Areas (RMAs).

A.1 Manage visitor use on the public lands to protect resource values and to provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.

A.1.1 Provide assistance for search and rescue, protection from hazards, reduction in accidents and injuries, and management of use conflicts.

A.1.2 Administer, in cooperation with user groups, local governments and Arizona BLM, the long-term visitor permit program in southeastern California and western Arizona.

A.1.3 Provide quality maps and brochures and develop, where appropriate, interpretive and visitor information programs.

A.1.4 Inform the public regarding use policies and create public awareness regarding the reason for restrictive measures through the use of educational techniques and other public out-reach programs.

A.1.5 Make every effort to expand the Bureau's present delegated ranger program to significant locations in the State.

A.1.6 Monitor visitor use through regular patrols to assure recreation use being managed to promote the sustained yield of resources.

A.2 Recover basic market value for recreation use where it is cost effective to charge fees.

A.2.1 Maintain facilities and sites which are determined to be essential to the management of specific extensive and special RMAs.

A.2.2 Recover costs of collecting fees and offset other site management costs whenever possible in accordance with the final 43 CFR 8372 rulemaking.

A.2.3 Specific areas and sites with revenue generating potential should be examined for possible concessionaire operation.

A.3 Conduct Visual Resource Management Inventories and contrast ratings when needed for issue resolution in planning efforts or where projects have a potential for impact.

B. Encourage the public to become partners in the management of the public lands through the Bureau's volunteer, BLM gifts catalog and challenge grants.

B.1 Develop and implement cooperative recreation management efforts between the BLM and user groups.

B.1.1 Maintain positive working relationships with the recreation user groups to achieve management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

B.1.2 Continue to develop and implement recreation-related special management areas which will be cooperatively managed with user groups.

B.1.3 Minimize campground and other site costs through the use of volunteer campground hosts.

B.1.4 Publish the Statewide gifts catalog to identify specific assistance opportunities for which the private sector could donate funds and materials.

C. The designation of public lands for off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is directed by Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 and 43 CFR 8340. These, regulations establish policies and procedures to ensure that OHV use on public lands is managed and directed to protect natural resources, promote public safety of all users of the land, and minimize conflicts among land users.

C.1 Provide the means for completing motorized vehicle designations on all public land in conjunction with on-going planning efforts.

C.1.1 Actively involve land users who require basic vehicle access to the public lands throughout all planning and implementation processes.

C.1.2 Provide the means for conducting competitive vehicle events on the public lands through the use of the present permit system and assess fees whenever possible to help offset recreation management costs.

C.1.3 Restrict planning work associated with vehicle designations to problem areas as determined in the issue identification phase of the Bureau Planning System, or where impacts are causing critical damage to resources or serious use conflicts.

C.1.4 Participate in the State of California Off-Highway Program to manage a variety of OHV use opportunities on the public lands with emphasis on proposals with low operation and maintenance.

D. California BLM is involved in the management of lands adjacent to ten major recreation rivers, six of which have been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As established by the National Trails Systems Act of 1968, California-BLM is also responsible for acquisition, construction, maintenance, and management of approximately 160 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST). Follow all mandates dealing with river and trail management.

D.1 Manage those California rivers for which the Bureau is responsible for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

D.1.1 Provide river recreation permit programs and establish fees where necessary to protect resources, mitigate user conflicts, or provide for the safety of visitors.

D.1.2 Provide for use supervision and maintenance of existing facilities during heavy use seasons.

D.1.3 Complete river management plans in cooperation with the Forest Service for the six California rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System by 1987.

D.2 Direct and provide support for the Bureau's segments of the PCNST as outlined in the National Cooperative Agreement with the Forest Service.

D.2.1 Negotiate all remaining needed rights-of-way by December 31, 1985, and complete construction of BLM trail segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

D.2.2 Complete and implement Management Plans for the BLM segments of the PCT by December 31, 1987.

E. The President's Commission on American's Outdoors was created in January 1985 by Public Law No. 92-463. The fifteen member commission has been directed to research two basic questions: (1) What will Americans want to do outdoors over the next generation? (2) How can the public and private sectors ensure that there will be appropriate places to do it?

E.1.1 Prepare and provide the necessary support for information on an as needed basis to Commission members and/or staff.

12. ENDANGERED SPECIES (Animals & Plants)

A. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the Bureau to use its authorities to recover plant and animal species. It also requires that Bureau actions not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify their critical habitats and that the Bureau engage in consultation under Section 7 of the Act whenever its actions may adversely affect an officially listed species.

A.1 Conduct timely consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in all "may affect" situations; develop and implement policy and procedural guidance concerning Endangered Species Act compliance; and maintain avenues for close interagency coordination and cooperation.

A.1.1 Screen all BLM actions to determine if threatened or endangered species or their habitats are involved.

A.1.2 Develop consultation requests for actions which may affect such species or habitats, and participate fully in each consultation once it is initiated.

A.1.3 Provide all field officials with appropriate directives and/or training each time the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 regulations, or the Bureau Manuals are changed.

A.1.4 Conduct annual coordination meetings with the FWS and participate fully on the Endangered Species Interagency Coordinating Council. Maintain memberships on special endangered species working groups, task forces, advisory committees, and recovery teams.

A.1.5 Keep all interested agencies apprised of new BLM information concerning threatened or endangered species, and seek information applicable to such species on the public lands from all available sources.

A.2 Develop and implement Recovery Plans for federally listed threatened or endangered species for the prompt recovery and subsequent delisting of these species.

A.2.1 Participate in the development of Recovery Plans for the Bald Eagle, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Fresno kangaroo rat, Amargosa vole, McDonald's rock cress, San Benito evening primrose, and any others initiated by the FWS for species that occur on BLM lands. To the extent practicable and appropriate, begin implementation of recommendations of draft plans.

A.2.2 Initiate implementation of recommendations from final Recovery Plans for the San Joaquin kit fox, Pacific population of the Peregrine Falcon, California Condor, Yuma Clapper Rail, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert slender salamander, Mojave chub, and two Eureka Dunes plants.

A.3 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 also applies to plants. Bureau policy automatically makes FWS "candidate" species official BLM sensitive species and further affords them a level of conservation equal to that required by the Endangered Species Act, except that formal Section 7 consultation with the FWS is not required. BLM will give appropriate attention to plant species found on public lands.

A.3.1 Conduct Section 7 consultations and develop and implement Recovery Plans for threatened or endangered plants as necessary and as described in A.1 and A.2 above.

A.3.2 Ensure that threatened or endangered plant inventories are adequate to accomplish the Bureau's MBOs (multiple use, energy/mineral resource use, and facilitating the environmental assessment process), as well as to address local California/BLM priorities (e.g., Conservation Area Plan implementation, Resource Management Planning, implementation of SYU 13/15, etc.).

A.3.3 Give candidate species protection and conservation equal to that provided in Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, except that formal consultations will be handled by other means within the Bureau.

B. It is within the overall intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species. From this commitment and concern for unlisted plants and wildlife has arisen the concept of sensitive species.

B.1 Implement a sensitive species management program in California.

B.1.1 Develop management guidelines for each sensitive species as it is designated and as needed.

B.2 Promote the delisting of sensitive species through a positive management program.

B.2.1 Develop an inventory program to survey all appropriate habitat Statewide for occurrence of sensitive species.

B.2.2 Determine maximal-minimal population goals statewide for each sensitive species based on species-specific requirements and probable impacts from other resource use.

B.2.3 Develop interdisciplinary management programs which will ensure a stable population at an acceptable level for each sensitive species.

B.2.4 Encourage delisting species for which stable population numbers are ensured.

C. The Bureau has responsibilities to protect State-listed rare, threatened or endangered species (the California Endangered Species Act of 1984, the Sikes Act, and California BLM Manual Supplement 6840.2). Since 1976, the California Fish and Game Commission has added 250 animals and plants to their rare and endangered species list, and this listing activity is not slated to decrease in the foreseeable future.

C.1 Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in implementing State laws to conserve rare and endangered species.

C.1.1 Implement guidance to define intergovernmental roles, establish coordination mechanisms, facilitate information transfer, and streamline the screening of Bureau actions for possible State rare and endangered species involvement.

C.1.2 Develop management guidelines for State-listed species that occur on the public lands in California on an as-needed basis in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

13. FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT (OTHER THAN ENDANGERED SPECIES)

A. FLPMA identifies wildlife as a major resource and use of the public lands. It is Departmental and Bureau policy to manage wildlife habitat within a multiple-use context.

A.1 Implement terrestrial and aquatic habitat management policies which maintain the overall integrity and natural diversity of these communities and their habitats within the framework of multiple-use.

A.1.1 Implement the statewide policy and develop supplemental District policies beginning in FY 1986.

A.1.2 Implement the Statewide aquatic resource management policy as directed in California's supplement to BLM Manual 6720 - Aquatic Resource Management, Release 6-15.

A.2 Develop methods of pooling resources with other subactivities to meet wildlife habitat management objectives.

B. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed in a manner to protect the quality of ecological values and provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. This, combined with increased public awareness, requires a greater recognition of habitat protection and restoration as a major responsibility of the Bureau. In addition, the Sikes Act of 1960, as amended, directs the Bureau to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game in cooperation with State agencies.

B.1 Develop, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G), a fish and wildlife resource management program which ensures the overall integrity of fish and wildlife communities and their habitats within the framework of multiple use and includes shared State-Federal responsibilities.

B.1.1 Continue to implement the Statewide five-year fisheries habitat management program (completed in 1983), and the Long Range Habitat Management Plan (completed in 1985), in cooperation with CDF&G.

B.1.2 Develop, publish and distribute Statewide Wildlife Habitat Acquisition Needs Book in FY 1986.

B.1.3 Develop and implement a process to secure, prioritize, use and track project funds contributed by CDF&G by the end of FY 1986.

B.2 Develop a fish and wildlife data management system to support statewide issues and to assist in program development.

B.2.1 Continue to build a fish and wildlife resource data base using the Bureau's Integrated Habitat Inventory and Classification System and Fisheries Information System; complete data entry by FY 1987.

B.2.2 Investigate other methods of data storage and retrieval, and develop pilot projects for GIS, WHR, and CNDBB, by FY 1988.

B.3 Executive Order 11990 and Bureau Manual 6740 recognize the unique and critical importance to wildlife of wetland and riparian habitats. Protection of these habitats, within the multiple-use context, is critical to a wide variety of wildlife.

B.3.1 Obtain or develop a Statewide listing of all significant wetland and riparian habitats on public lands by the end of FY 1987. This will include locating, measuring, and plotting such habitats on standard scale maps.

B.4 Develop HMPs, CMAs, and CRMPs.

B.4.1 continue to develop activity plans as identified in the long term wildlife HMP.

B.4.2 Revise all necessary HMPs, as identified in the 1985 HMP evaluation, by the end of FY 1988.

C. Major Statewide fish and wildlife program issues for the next five years will address the California Desert and King Range National Conservation Areas, Trinity and Klamath River Basins, timber and range management, mineral and energy development, Tule Elk, and Bighorn Sheep.

C.1 Implement completed HMPs, and fish and wildlife elements of ESs, EAs, CMAs, CRMPs; and provide input for other activity plans.

C.2 Cooperate with the State and other Federal agencies in implementing fish and wildlife habitat management with common goals and objectives.

C.2.1 Continue participation on the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force and complete all elements of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program for which the Bureau is a responsible agency within specified time frames.

C.2.2 Continue to participate on the Klamath River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force.

C.2.3 Continue to serve as chairman of the Tule Elk Interagency Task Force.

C.2.4 Develop a long range plan and prioritized list of proposals for use of bighorn sheep challenge grant funds by FY 1987.

D. To ensure that Congressional, Departmental, and Bureau mandates are met specific to fish and wildlife habitat management, monitoring will be a crucial component of the fish and wildlife habitat management program.

D.1 Develop and implement aquatic and terrestrial habitat monitoring plans for timber management areas, range ES areas, and energy development areas.

D.2 Review existing monitoring data, and revise monitoring plans to eliminate extraneous data collection by the end of FY 1987.

D.3 Develop systematic methods of data analysis which provide useful bases for management decisions for all existing monitoring plans by FY 1989.

II. Support Program Guidance

1.PUBLIC LAND RECORDS

A. The maintenance and improvement of the Public Land Records will continue consistent with Bureau manual guidelines and regulatory and statutory requirements. The conversion in phases of the manual record system to an automated/computerized records system will continue to require a heavy commitment from all offices in both the conversion of information and the training of personnel and the public on the utility and use of the new records system.

A.1 Maintain and improve the Public Land Records consistent with guidelines provided in BLM Manual 1275. Criteria provided in the manual pertaining to land status information are designed to meet recordation requirements and to ensure uniformity in the notation and maintenance of the Public Land Records, therefore enhancing their utility and use.

A.1.1 Provide current status information to the public and BLM field offices in a timely manner.

A.1.2 Note the records of all land transactions and applications affecting the title or status of public lands in a timely manner.

A.1.3 Note the records of all ACECs, WSAs and designated Wilderness Areas.

A.1.4 Maintain a preadjudicative function and provide legal information to the field offices and employees, as well as assistance to the public.

A.2 Continue the phased transition and conversion of the manually maintained land record system to an Automated Lands and Minerals Records System (ALMRS). This system will enable BLM to retire many of its existing "paper records" (e.g., Master Title, Use Plats, and Historical Indexes), automate case management systems and enhance statistical reporting capabilities. When fully implemented in 1991, ALMRS will contain data for approximately 4,800 townships in California.

A.2.1 Continue input and maintenance of case recordation data.

A.2.2 Initiate the capture of data pertaining to land description and status for Phase II of the ALMRS system.

A.2.3 Install terminals and printers in all BLM offices and provide training for Public Land Record users.

A.2.4 Develop and implement a Case Access System for California, which will provide optimum retrieval and reporting capabilities.

2. CADASTRAL SURVEY

A. In order to properly manage the Nation's resources, the location and ownership status of lands must be determined. California is laced with many pre-1910 surveys that are fraudulent, grossly erroneous, and not monumented with materials meeting modern standards. The major needs for public lands identification in California in FY 1986 - FY 1990 are anticipated to be in support of geothermal, timber, trespass, and recreation purposes.

A.1 Alleviate the problems associated with the pre-1910 surveys by maintaining a cadastral survey schedule which provides for the accomplishment of the highest priority program option surveys as requested by the Districts and U.S. Forest Service, and statutory surveys mandated by the Justice Department under Secretarial Orders.

A.1.1 Conduct statutory surveys on a high-priority basis as received from the Washington Office in order to meet imposed deadlines.

A.1.2 Complete surveys within a time frame that allows geothermal leases and timber sales to take place as scheduled.

A.1.3 Conduct surveys as needed to identify trespass cases, effect land exchanges and identify recreation sites.

A.1.4 Conduct surveys for the Forest Service on a priority basis as allowed for in the MOA signed at the Washington Office.

A.1.5 Continue to provide training to District personnel to aid them in map reading and locating and documenting pre-1910 corner evidence.

A.1.6 Maintain a remonumentation program on BLM administered lands, when requested by the District Officer, through direct field support in FY 1986.

B. Departmental Manual Release 757 DM 2.3 through 2.7 and Washington Office Memorandum 81-207 direct the establishment of geographic positions related to the National Geodetic Control Network (NGCN) to assist in various computer and graphic uses, including support of the National Cadastral and National Mapping Program.

B.1 Support and maintain a geodesy and control survey program providing skill and expertise necessary to relate ongoing cadastral surveys to the NGCN and develop standards and methods for cadastral and control surveys to ensure compliance with Departmental Manual directives and Instruction Memorandum No. WO-81-207, as well as all newly developing requirements.

B.1.1 Perform geodetic and control surveys necessary to comply with requirements. Establish and perform quality control on surveys in progress.

B.1.2 Develop and adapt methods and techniques to accomplish goal of determining geographic positions for corner points of ongoing cadastral surveys.

B.1.3 Provide liaison with other government and private organizations and the public necessary to provide proper geodetic information on the Public Land Survey System.

C. Bureau policy requires surveys to be performed, processed and approved within 27 months from the initiation of the field work.

C.1 Continue to keep all surveys on a 27 month pipeline basis. Backlog is defined as surveys for which field work has been completed and draft field returns (notes and plats) have been filed.

C.1.1 Execute field work and submit returns within a time frame of no more than 24 months, allowing a 90 day period in the review and approval process.

C.1.2 Approve surveys as soon as the review process is completed.

C.1.3 Streamline the review and approval process by designing and implementing more computer programs for the plotter, which drafts cadastral plats.

D. The Secretary of the Interior has designated BLM as the sole agency authorized to execute official surveys of the public lands. The Interagency Cadastral Coordination Council (ICCC), established at the Washington Office level, sets Bureauwide priorities for surveys to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable funding basis. These surveys will be performed with existing personnel or contracted when necessary.

D.1 Establish a contracting function and the capability to develop and supervise the technical aspects of high priority contracts.

D.1.1 Contract or conduct surveys for other agencies as funding is made available.

D.2 Maintain local ICCC participation to set priorities at the State level.

E. A mapping program is needed to support all high priority resource programs.

E.1 Operate a mapping program which is responsive to the Bureau's priority programs.

E.1.1 Complete all status updates on California State map by end of FY 1986, and publish new State map by end of FY 1987.

E.1.2 Complete ES and EA mapping requirements to meet resource program schedules.

E.1.3 Prepare engineering diagrams, easement maps, etc., as requested.

E.1.4 Prepare updated District and Resource Area maps as required.

E.1.5 Prepare diagrams for public land sales as needed.

3. ACQUISITION

A. Section 205 of FLPMA authorizes the Bureau to acquire lands, or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain. These acquisitions must be consistent with and in support of the Bureau's mission and applicable land use plans.

Payments in excess of the approved appraised value of lands purchased in fee for projects funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund program must be approved by the Congressional Committees on Appropriation. This restriction does not apply to the acquisition of easements. Acquisition of parcels of land larger than 40 acres by direct purchase using Land and Water Conservation Funds may be made only after the seller has been given the opportunity to exchange for public lands classified for disposal.

A.1 Establish and maintain an easement acquisition program which ensures that access is provided in advance of the implementation of activity plans.

A.1.1 Maintain an acquisition tracking system for all acquisitions required in support of land use plans which are to be implemented in FY 1989 or sooner. The system shall be updated at least quarterly.

A.1.2 Complete route analyses and environmental assessment for 20 easements to be acquired in FY 1988 or sooner.

A.1.3 Complete survey and design on 6 miles of road for easements which will be appraised in FY 1987, by the end of FY 1986.

A.1.4 Complete appraisals on 24 easements by the end of FY 1986.

A.1.5 Acquire 24 easements by the end of FY 1986.

A.2 Maintain an acquisition program which will ensure legal access is provided along the entire Bizz Johnson Trail route and the present visual and recreational quality of the Susan River Canyon is maintained.

A.2.1 Acquire the one remaining main trail parcels via exchange or direct purchase by the end of FY 1986.

A.2.2 Acquire two additional trail/trailhead parcels by the end of FY 1986.

A.3 Maintain an acquisition plan which will assure completion of right-of-way acquisition of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) in compliance with the mandates of the National Trail System Act and amendments thereto.

A.3.1 Complete mapping of the South Whitewater portion of the PCNST by mid-year FY 1986.

A.3.2 Complete on-the-ground reconnaissance, flagging, and any resurvey needs identified by updated route analysis by the end of FY 1986.

A.3.3 Complete appraisal of the Cache Peak Segment and the southern portion of the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 1986.

A.3.4 Acquire at least five voluntary easements on the Cache Peak and Whitewater segments, together with the necessary licenses and/or permits identified on the PCNST Land ownership Record and Tract Index for the South Whitewater Segment.

A.3.5 Aid in the establishment of the final trail route, to include photogrammetric surveying and platting as required on all remaining portions of the Cache Peak and South Whitewater Segments by the end of FY 1986.

A.3.6 Determine criteria and recommendations for filing Condemnation Actions on identified "involuntary" acquisitions and establish and maintain a system to track the necessary steps of such actions by the end of FY 1986.

A.3.7 Complete necessary condemnation reports on both segments of the trail, advising the PCNST Council of recommendations for completion of the necessary acquisitions as targeted by the PCNST Advisory Council for completion by the end of FY 1986.

A.3.8 Secure easements and title clearances on the Cameron segment as required, and as set forth in the MOU with Flow Wind Corporation by the end of FY 1986.

A.4 Continue to acquire land within the King Range National Conservation Area (NCA) pursuant to the King Range Act and amendments thereto.

A.4.1 Continue to acquire lands via the exchange process to the greatest extent practical. Design exchange packages so that small scattered blocks of land outside King Range will be considered first. Two exchanges should be consummated during FY 1986.

A.4.2 Eleven small parcels of land in the Coastal Zone (Zones 1 & 2) will be acquired by direct purchase.

A.5 Acquire lands within the Upper Sacramento River Project to provide recreational opportunities and to preserve the natural environment that now exists.

A.5.1 Acquire a road easement to provide legal administrative access to the acquisitions consummated in FY 1985.

A.6 Write an acquisition plan designed to protect the scenic and recreational values of the North Fork of the American River as provided for in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

A.7 Analyze needs and develop a long-term initiative to acquire lands (e.g., wilderness inholdings and OHV project areas) and road easements to provide legal administrative access to critical areas in the California Desert District. Coordinate this initiative closely with the State of California for the development of Off-Highway Vehicle recreation areas.

4. APPRAISALS

A. Acts of Congress, Departmental regulations, and BLM policies direct the Bureau to ascertain the fair market value of a wide variety of realty-related actions on an ongoing basis in order to meet public demand for lands for community expansion and other purposes.

A.1 Maintain a system of assuring expeditious administration of the appraisal caseload and meeting public demand.

A.1.1 Appraise all energy related rights-of-way as requested, particularly wind energy sites.

A.1.2 Complete appraisals in FY 1986 to support:

- appraisal of 11 road easements for ATROW program;
- exchanges for the King Range NCA;
- the BLM/Southern Pacific land exchange;
- acquisitions for the PCNST;
- public land sales and R&PP parcels; and
- completion 45 communication site appraisals to reduce backlog.

B. Provide professional-level training for appraisal staff and realty specialists as needed.

B.1 Provide technical training to new appraisers.

B.2 Use members of State appraisal staff to give basic appraisal training to realty specialists in the district offices.

5. INFORMATION SERVICES

A. A variety of information services -- including automated data processing, telecommunications, word processing, and graphics -- are necessary to meet program management needs. These services are provided through both a centralized computer center in the State Office and various levels of capability in field offices. Oversight is provided by an Information Services Steering Committee composed primarily of program managers.

A.1 Provide daily operations and support and meet long-term development and planning needs.

A.1.1 Meet priority programming and development needs as identified by the Information Services Steering Committee.

A.1.2 Maintain major systems and applications, including:

- the Oregon Case Access (ORCA) method of tracking and managing land records;
- management and administrative systems including the MBO system, Declining Deposit system, MATRIX and MATRIX JR. other Bureau and local budget programs, and many others.

A.1.3 Improve existing systems, including:

- GIS User Committee and GIS staff to develop utilization/modernization study for replacement of outdated GIS equipment.

A.1.4 Document existing California Automated Data Processing (ADP) applications to conform to Bureau data element dictionary standards.

A.1.5 Provide assistance to user as requested:

- assist in system and data base design;
- assist in computer programming;
- assist in software utilization and training;
- assist in hardware utilization and training.

A.1.6 Established ADP user groups to provide user input into:

- application program needs;
- standard software needs;
- equipment needs and evaluation.

A.1.7 Evaluate and project changes in information processing technology:

- keep Information Services staff up to date with changes in technology;
- provide in-house training;
- seek outside training to keep staff up to date.

A.1.8 Provide centralized word processing to improve efficiency.

A.2 Increase understanding of computer capability (by program specialists) and of program needs (by computer specialists).

A.2.1 Keep up to date the Statewide computer training plan.

A.2.2 Keep program managers and staff informed of available technology through the Information Systems Steering Committee and User Groups.

A.3 Manage the acquisition and utilization of microcomputers to assure they are being used effectively and efficiently.

A.3.1 Review proposals for acquiring microcomputers to assure that expected uses are feasible, that costs are controlled, and that products are useful for program management.

A.3.2 Monitor and evaluate the use and cost-benefit ratio of microcomputers on a continuous basis.

A.3.3 Evaluate the adequacy of microcomputer applications, hardware, training, and management.

A.3.4 State Office Information Services will evaluate and repair/have repaired broken data processing equipment. All costs for repair are the burden of the office using the equipment.

A.E.5 Surplus ADP equipment shall not be purchased without prior acceptance from the State Office Information Services staff.

A.4 Utilize computer graphics to aid in the analysis and presentation of data.

A.4.1 Continue development of the California Desert District digitized land grid using the ADS-MOSS graphic package.

A.4.2 Continue to digitize BLM ownership within the State for use by all resource and management activities.

A.4.3 Continue to provide graphics support to the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) and Fire Protection programs.

A.4.4 Continue to familiarize State personnel on the use of computer graphics.

A.5 Through the use of Telecommunication Systems, the Bureau is able to carry on its assigned resource management activities more efficiently and cost effectively.

A.5.1 Coordinate closely with other government agencies concerning telecommunication activities to maximize sharing of facilities.

A.5.2 Develop, implement, and maintain two-way radio systems throughout the State. These systems provide for greater safety and more efficient utilization of staff, and reducing travel costs.

A.5.3 Analyze and implement cost-effective telephone systems Statewide.

A.5.4 Manage mountaintop communication sites by providing for orderly development and equitable treatment of present and future users of these sites.

B. Increase efficiency and cost benefits by procuring like or directly compatible electronics equipment (i.e., data processing, radio, word processing, videotape, etc.) throughout the State.

6. FIRE AND AVIATION

Fire Management

A. Since 1971 the number of fires per year has doubled, with a present 5-year average of 230 fires. As the number of fires and

movement of people toward areas increase, a consistent level of fire management protection at the most cost-effective means will be required.

A.1 Develop new or perfect traditional approaches for improving fire prevention, detection, initial attack, and suppression of wildfires within safe and effective guidelines and with reduced costs.

A.1.1 Expand current interagency agreements with the FS, CDF, NPS, and various county and local fire departments to achieve maximum pre-suppression and suppression effort at a minimum cost. Reduce costs through use of exchanges in protection.

A.1.2 Provide training to develop a qualified cadre needed to staff up to two project size fires annually in Susanville, Bakersfield, and the California Desert Districts. Insure all employees are trained and experienced both in the Incident Command System/Large Fire Organization and in prescribed fire operations.

A.1.3 Reduce resource losses and costs of suppression of all fires and prevent the major disaster-type fire by improved prevention plans and advanced fire management planning.

A.1.4 Use Normal Year Fire Plans to develop pre-suppression and suppression programs to meet protection goals and minimize costs.

A.1.5 Prepare District fire management plans for WSAs to comply with the Interim Management Guide. These plans will include, among others, the degree of suppression desired, least damaging suppression technique, other agency concerns, smoke management, and public involvement.

B. Fire rehabilitation projects need professional planning and execution to help restore wildlands to full resource production.

B.1 Rehabilitate burned areas where surveys indicate severe loss will occur if revegetation or soil stabilization practices are not completed before the first heavy precipitation.

B.1.1 Accurately identify rehabilitation needs during fire suppression actions on project fires.

B.1.2 Provide immediate treatment using on-site manpower and equipment where possible or arrange contracts to complete work before further loss occurs.

C. Prescribed Fire Management is an important activity within Resource Management Plans. Fire represents an acceptable alternative in land treatment to meet management objectives.

C.1 Plan and execute a prescribed fire program so that it may be used to enhance management of the public lands. Base all fire management efforts on approved fire management plans.

C.2 Expand where possible interagency coordination of prescribed fire and fire management planning.

Aviation Management

A. The Aviation Management Program will provide safe, efficient, and economical means of transporting personnel as well as a delivery system to accomplish project objectives.

A.1 Review the State aviation plan annually to insure the safe and economical use of aircraft by BLM.

A.2 Maintain a uniform system to identify procedures for rental aircraft, procurement, payment, and recording use. Review aircraft use annually.

A.3 Provide BLM aviation safety policies at a high level of recognition and application.

A.3.1 Provide aviation safety training to State and District Office personnel on a continuing basis.

A.3.2 Monitor special-use air operations.

7. RESOURCE PROTECTION

A. Resource protection work, including the investigation of a wide range of criminal and civil matters, continues to increase in numbers and complexity, requiring a high level of professional expertise, leadership, and coordination at each organizational level and is an integral part of the Bureau's overall management job.

A.1 Maintain a law enforcement organization to meet Bureau and public needs economically and efficiently through training, staffing and coordination.

A.1.1 Implement a Statewide law enforcement management plan outlining roles, functions and responsibilities for both resource and law enforcement personnel.

A.1.2 Conclude cooperative agreements with counties which cover all public lands where law enforcement presence is needed. Priority will be given to counties with high-use, improved/unimproved recreation sites, high volume resource damage, and marijuana growing on public land.

A.1.3 Provide timely investigations and processing of criminal cases in support of the Bureau's resource protection effort.

A.1.4 Provide law enforcement policy and technical guidance to the Ranger Program.

A.1.5 Develop and establish a reporting system that will identify high crime areas and record losses of property and resources. Establish crime prevention programs to reduce high levels of criminal activity during FY 1986.

A.1.6 Conduct security studies of District and Resource Area Offices as needed to provide personnel a better understanding of their security needs.

A.2 Increase public awareness of changes or restrictions in public land use, including changes in laws and regulations, prosecution of violators, and problem areas, such as high timber theft areas, to better protect the public lands.

A.2.1 Develop and implement a program with the assistance of Public Affairs for involving the media in the dissemination of public announcements in FY 1986.

A.3 Prevent the illegal cultivation of marijuana on public lands in California.

A.3.1 User Safety and Public Awareness - Continue to increase public safety and awareness of the marijuana growing problem on public lands in California.

A.3.2 Employee Safety - Present updated training programs for employees located in high growth areas on safety and awareness regarding marijuana cultivation on public lands.

A.3.3 Detection - Utilize legal aircraft over-flights, aerial photographs, and agency liaison and coordination to detect marijuana plantings.

A.3.4 Law Enforcement will continue a program which supports the marijuana eradication efforts of the lead State law enforcement agency and create a prevention program which includes on-the-ground law enforcement presence and other prevention methods.

A.4 Develop and maintain a Statewide unauthorized use program.

A.4.1 Provide policy and direction in the recordation, reporting, and investigation of unauthorized uses occurring on public land.

A.4.2 Provide training to the State, District, and Resource Area staffs to increase employee awareness and reporting of unauthorized uses.

A.4.3 Provide feedback to District Offices on action taken on reported cases.

8. CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

Construction

A. BLM/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) interagency agreement dated March 13, 1963, FHPM 6-9-4-2 (PPM 29-2) and Federal Highway Administration California Division Memorandum D-19, dated July 22, 1977, require that the BLM receive approval of all transportation planning and construction projects.

A.1 Receive approval for the transportation plan prior to implementation.

A.1.1 Revise the transportation plan in each District by July of each fiscal year.

A.1.2 Transmit a current copy of the transportation plan with additions and deletions to FHWA by August of each fiscal year.

A.1.3 Make all inventories in accordance with BLM Manual 9110 release 9-167 dated 3/6/80.

A.2 Receive approval of all transportation reconstruction projects prior to start of work.

A.2.1 Submit an environmental analysis complying with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA of 1969 to FHWA prior to the expenditure of survey and design funds.

A.2.2 Approve all plans, specifications and estimates prior to construction by the FHWA.

B. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 and the amended Highway Safety Act of 1966 require safe crossing structures for all transportation systems.

B.1 Bridges and major culverts must be verified as safe structures. In addition to safety, all bridges must be designed to incorporate the policies of BLM Manual 9112.06.

C. Several fire stations are located in temporary rented buildings or trailer houses.

C.1 Locate Bureau fire stations in permanent structures. Submit an annual plan as part of the packaging process which reflects the need for building construction.

D. Current recreation use is, in many areas, beyond the carrying capacity of the area. This creates problems of environmental degradation, vandalism, unsafe conditions resulting from congestion, and a less than desired recreational experience.

D.1 Develop sufficient areas in terms of size and location to accommodate the projected visitor use. Submit requests for construction of developed recreation sites on an annual basis, during the packaging process.

Maintenance

A. The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977, otherwise known as Public Law 93-523 as amended by Public Law 95-100, requires that all potable water be tested for compliance with safe drinking water standards. Section 1413 of the Act and 40 CFR 142 provide for the transfer of authority from NEPA to the State of California.

A.1 Provide safe drinking water to all public and BLM employees.

A.1.1 Test all potable water in accordance with the procedures outlined in Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-369.

B. Several major types of hazards exist on public lands which may jeopardize the use of public lands.

B.1 Mitigate mine shaft hazards.

B.1.1 Mitigate approximately 50 mine shafts per year either by filling whenever possible or fencing when special needs dictate it.

B.2 Post or close unsafe roads, depending on the conditions of these roads.

B.2.1 Complete an annual inventory of existing roads. Close or sign all roads that are not maintained.

C. Trespass outside of Bureau rights-of-way is becoming a problem when trails cannot be maintained. The Bureau has constructed approximately 60 miles of trail and does not have the financial capability to keep them open.

C.1 Inventory each trail on an annual basis.

C.1.1 Contact volunteer groups for assistance in trail maintenance.

C.1.2 Close those sections which are not part of a natural scenic trail that receive little or no use.

D. The Energy Conservation Act of 1976 requires that energy consumption of new buildings meet specified performance standards. These standards will be applied to existing buildings as practical through retrofitting.

D.1 Review existing Bureau owned buildings for potential retrofit annually.

E. Some recreation areas are becoming overused and undermaintained, thus creating waste disposal problems. Individual sites need to be identified which have use and no maintenance capability.

E.1 Inventory on an annual basis all undeveloped sites and determine which sites will have reduced maintenance levels or require closure.

9. PERSONNEL

A. Personnel management is an integral part of all managerial and supervisory positions. The State Office Branch of Personnel Management is committed to finding more ways of conducting personnel program operations effectively and efficiently to facilitate public land management.

A.1 Utilize Personnel staff expertise for proactive personnel management rather than just to "clean up" problems.

A.2 Conduct workshops to improve understanding of the entire personnel management function. Focus on the Performance Improvement and Position Review (PIPR) system, and on the hiring practices and procedures through the competitive examination process, position management and classification, employee grievances and appeals; conduct job analyses and write crediting plans and position descriptions.

A.3 Establish/maintain close coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors in order to advise management on the position management aspects of any individual proposed action.

A.4 Develop standardized position descriptions, standard crediting plans and standard job analysis.

B. Maintain an effective recruitment and placement program to meet management's needs. Seek ways to improve or reduce the time it takes to recruit, examine and place the best qualified people in vacant positions.

B.1 Work closely with the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program to identify and reduce underrepresentation of minorities and women in occupational series in which it exists in the California-BLM work force.

C. Maintain an effective position classification program and closely review proposed realignments of duties in terms of optimum position management.

C.1 Take the initiative to work with managers in determining position management factors, identify what constitutes good position management, and implementing such findings into Statewide personnel management.

C.2 Classify positions promptly and with close coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors.

C.3 Place special emphasis on cyclic audits. Include positions in the State Office in cyclic audits as well as positions under Bureau and Departmental study and positions covered by new classification standards.

D. Continue to encourage managers to utilize employee relations expertise to ensure timely and accurate processing of employee relations cases.

E. Implement cost-effective alternatives to formal classroom training where significant cost savings are possible without a significant loss of quality.

E.1 Utilize formal and informal on-the-job training courses, videotape courses, and correspondence courses.

F. Conduct mandatory Bureau courses, on-site when possible, for supervisory, management, and performance improvement training.

F.1 Conduct "Introduction to Supervision in the BLM" in Sacramento annually.

F.2 Assure that all supervisors receive six hours of training annually.

F.3 Conduct a PIPR workshop every two years for all employees and supervisors which would provide a better understanding for establishing critical and required job elements, set performance standards and objectives, and identify methods for improving performance.

G. Continue to improve the effectiveness of the State Employee Orientation Program to facilitate integration of new employees into the Bureau and acquaint them with Bureau systems.

H. Utilize Organizational Development (OD) expertise in accordance with the needs of State managers and employees.

I. Support management needs for responding to labor organization initiatives. Negotiate contracts for local managers as required.

10. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO)

A. It is the policy of BLM California to maintain an effective EEO Program in keeping with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and Executive Order 11478, EEO in Federal Government, 1969.

A.1 Continue to work with supervisors and managers to enhance the status of women and minorities in the workforce, encourage the hiring of more qualified women and minorities in professional, supervisory and managerial positions, and ensure equitable distribution of awards and training, judged on proportions within workforce.

A.2 Encourage the use of the cooperative education program to support and achieve California BLM's affirmative action goals and objectives.

B. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Program is mandated as a result of P.L. 95-454, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and is directed toward the correction of under-representation of women and minorities in the Federal Government.

B.1 Work closely with management and the State Personnel Office to correct under representation of women and minorities in the California-BLM workforce.

B.1.1 Work with management in the recruitment of women and minorities for those positions which become available through attrition, especially in geology, management, land law, recreation, realty, and administration.

B.1.2 Encourage supervisors and managers to utilize outside recruitment for Hispanic males and Black males - possibly through Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA) appointments or any other alternative hiring processes.

B.1.3 Work with management and the State Personnel Office in the development or restructuring of positions for upward mobility purposes.

C. EEO complaints of discrimination are costly - both in human and monetary resources.

C.1 Promptly process any new EEO complaints; however, continue informal resolution attempts which keep formal EEO cases at zero.

C.1.1 Continue to train managers and supervisors in good supervisory practices.

C.1.2 Brief managers and supervisors regarding practices which lead to discrimination complaints, ensuring that they have had adequate information on which to base their dealings with personnel.

11. SAFETY AND HEALTH

A. Establish and implement an employee safety and health program in accordance with sound management practices, as required by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and 29 CFR 1960.

A.1 Provide direct support to State and District Office management efforts to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program.

A.1.1 Implement Departmental and Bureau Safety and Health Requirements as contained in DM 485 and BLM Manual 1112.

A.1.2 Meet the objectives of the Bureau AWP for Safety and Health through FY 1989.

A.1.3 Develop and issue specific safety directives and implement such programs as are necessary, including staffing, to maintain an effective program.

A.1.4 Provide direct on-site field support to districts to compensate for pull-back of district safety efforts due to funding cutbacks.

B. Effectively administer the Bureau Tort Claim Program, in accordance with the Federal Tort Claim Act and Military Personnel and Civilian Employee Claim Act of 1964; DM 451 and Bureau Manual 1386.

B.1 Provide overall direction to the administration of tort claim investigation and processing within California.

B.1.1 Conduct or direct a complete investigation of all incidents that result in a claim against Federal Government and process such actions in a timely fashion.

B.1.2 Provide training and direction to District personnel to assure proper field investigation and follow-up is conducted in incidents involving the public.

C. Establish and administer an effective Statewide emergency operation program to enable the Bureau to function in time of natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack, in accordance with the Defense Protection Act of 1950, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Orders 11490, 10480, 10647, 11179, 11501, and 12148; 190 DMI, 295 DMI, 900 DMI, BLM Manual 1170, and State Supplement 1170.

C.1 Provide direct support to the State Director and District Managers in developing, establishing, and implementing an Emergency Operation Program within California.

C.1.1 Provide specific technical guidance, planning, and training to enable the California State Office and District Offices to continue to function and carry out critically designated functions during time of natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack.

C.1.2 Participate in and represent the Bureau and Department on Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Planning and Disaster Response Teams and interface with similar State and local agency organizations and functions.

C.1.3 Provide support to and serve as alternate for the State Office Oil and Hazardous Spills Coordinator; provide assistance to Districts for hazardous spills as required.

III. General Program Guidance

1. **MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION**

A. Section 202 of FLPMA says the Bureau will develop, maintain and revise land use plans for the public lands. In developing and revising such plans, the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties shall be involved. Land use plans developed in California will be the basis for allocating lands and resources on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield.

A.1 The Bureau will prepare land use plans and appropriate environmental assessments to achieve sound land use management decisions.

A.1.1 Complete plans and revisions as needs are identified from plan monitoring, new policies and program thrusts, and changing resource demands.

B. The Bureau's Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR 1500) require that land use plans be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis.

B.1 Develop and maintain monitoring strategies to ensure management actions pertinent to each program are carried out.

B.1.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands.

B.1.2 Develop and carry out monitoring plans for all completed land use plans currently in effect.

B.2 Review each land use plan periodically to determine if it needs to be revised and schedule revisions accordingly.

B.2.1 Schedule a review of one plan in each District in FY 1986.

C. Departmental policies place increased emphasis on making the planning process as streamlined and responsive to program needs as possible.

C.1 Improve the usefulness and efficiency of the planning process for multiple-use management decision making.

C.1.1 Conduct training and problem-solving work sessions with planning interdisciplinary team members on an as-needed basis.

C.1.2 Hold planning coordinators' meetings to discuss, evaluate, and present new ideas, techniques and direction on an as-needed basis.

C.1.3 Update California's Planning Handbook, as needed, to reflect changes in regulations as well as new findings through plan monitoring.

D. NEPA, FLPMA and the Bureau's land use planning regulations direct the Bureau to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment upon and participate in the formulation of plans and programs relating to the management of the public lands.

D.1 Complete new, or revise existing land use plans with full public involvement and intergovernmental coordination. Ensure these plans are consistent with the plans and/or policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government, and Indian tribes.

D.1.1 Develop public participation plans and continue monitoring their effectiveness in receiving meaningful input and in reaching the various public's.

D.1.2 Coordination with local governments, and their agencies, and regional offices of State agencies will remain the responsibility of the District Manager and will continue for all aspects of Bureau operations. The State Office will provide information on State agencies' policies and whenever regional offices' are not in place.

D.1.3 Full 60-day review of proposed planning decisions will be offered the Governor's office to assure that Bureau planning decisions are consistent with State policies and plans.

E. The 1978 Council on Environmental Quality regulations require the Bureau to prepare concise, issue-related environmental documents for use in decision-making.

E.1 Write ESs using procedures which have been developed to streamline the preparation process. Use an interdisciplinary approach for analysis of issues.

E.1.1 Identify the desired format and content of the document by first preparing a detailed mock-up.

E.1.2 Present pertinent, issue-related information briefly, using illustrations, matrices and an outline writing format when feasible. The Environmental Consequences chapter will show cause and effect relationships, leading to impact conclusions.

E.1.3 Conduct State Office ES reviews to assure compliance with procedures specified by the California Environmental Handbook.

E.1.4 Update California EA Handbook, as needed.

E.2 Prepare EAs using an efficient process consistent with existing policy.

E.2.1 Ensure that District EA preparation procedures are consistent among Districts and with the California Environmental Handbook.

E.2.2 Utilize categorical exclusions whenever appropriate.

E.2.3 Incorporate information by reference from earlier EAs rather than repeating discussions.

E.2.4 Prepare programmatic EAs for groups of related actions to allow subsequent EAs on the individual actions to be as brief as possible (tiering).

F. NEPA requires the Bureau to prepare ESs for all actions which may significantly affect the human environment.

F.1 Prepare other ESs as appropriate in accordance with Bureau guidance.

F.1.1 Complete Final EISs in FY 1986 for the following Wilderness Study Areas:

Clear Lake Resource Area Study Areas
Arcata Resource Area Study Areas
Red Mountain Wilderness Study Area
Eden Valley/Thatcher Ridge Wilderness Study Area
North Central California Study Areas
Alturas Resource Area Study Areas
Eagle Lake-Cedarville Study Areas
Central California Study Areas
Benton-Ownens Valley/Bodie-Coleville Study Areas
Eastern San Diego County Study Area
Western Counties Wilderness Study Project

F.1.2 Initiate the Eden/Thatcher Wilderness ES and completed in FY 1986.

F.1.3 Complete the Lassen geothermal draft and final EISs in FY 1986.

F.1.4 Complete the draft EIS for the San Joaquin Valley Pipeline in FY 1986 and the final EIS in FY 1987.

F.1.5 Complete the draft and final EISs for the Proposed Pipeline Projects (Mojave, Kern River, etc.) to Supply Natural Gas for Enhanced Oil Recovery in California in FY 1987.

G. BLM will comment upon environmental documents prepared by other agencies whenever BLM has legal jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the proposal.

G.1 Retain review coordination responsibilities at the State Office.

2. EVALUATION PROGRAMS AND AUDIT COORDINATION

A. Bureau evaluations consist of management, program, technical and administrative procedure reviews. These are conducted cyclically to insure management quality control. Audits of BLM are routinely performed by both the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General (OIG). These audits are designed to promote the economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and to prevent and deter fraud and abuse in BLM programs and operations. These audits keep Congress, the Secretary and BLM informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Bureau programs, as well as need for corrective actions.

A.1 Provide management with systematically derived information through Management Evaluations concerning the effectiveness of the Bureau offices in managing the entire spectrum of its activities, programs, and resources, including coordinating with other agencies and public groups, to achieve program objectives and goals.

A.2 Provide management with data and information about the effectiveness of specific programs that will be used in formulating effective measures to provide assistance, support or remedies to these programs.

A.3 Review/evaluate the performance of administrative and technical functions to provide management with data and information for on-site dialogue and assistance to solve problems or correct errors.

A.4 Cooperate fully with the GAO and OIG auditors and maximize the use of audit findings to improve operations and correct reported deficiencies. Assure follow-up actions and make timely and responsive replies to all audit recommendations addressed to the Bureau.

3. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. The Public Affairs program provides support to all Bureau programs and activities throughout the State; and staff specialists provide expertise in the areas of public affairs, Congressional affairs, and communications. Particular emphasis is given to programs and activities that are of high interest to the public, elected officials, and other local, State, and Federal agencies.

A.1 Provide information and opportunities for involvement on all programs that various public's may be interested in through California-BLM's monthly publication NEWSBEAT, press releases, feature stories, fact sheets, Resource Updates, TV and radio spots, notices of public comment periods and public hearings, and personal contacts.

A.2 Provide assistance to BLM managers in significant decision processes to inform congressional and legislative officials, constituency leaders throughout the State, members of the District Advisory Councils, other government agencies, and the news media.

A.3 Work closely with managers and their key staff in providing the necessary materials and assistance to accomplish BLM program objectives, projects, and activities for each fiscal year.

A.4 Coordinate Bureau efforts on special initiatives, including Secretary Hodel's "Take Pride in America" and the Director's "Project Pride."

4. VOLUNTEER AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE

A. It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage and accept volunteer and cooperative services wherever BLM programs, services, or operations would be enhanced or improved by this use.

A.1 Continue to encourage the public to become partners in the management of California's public lands through the Bureau's Volunteer Program.

A.1.1 Develop and implement cooperative efforts between the Bureau and public land user groups including miners, rockhounds, OHV groups, and other resource users.

A.1.2 Maintain positive working relations with BLM user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

A.1.3 Continue to utilize the expertise of BLM retirees, university and college credit volunteers, the Labor Department's Green Thumb Program, the Student Conservation Association, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other community groups to enhance the Bureau's programs, services, or operations.

A.2 Support and pursue the use of individuals as volunteers to assist in the Bureau's efforts.

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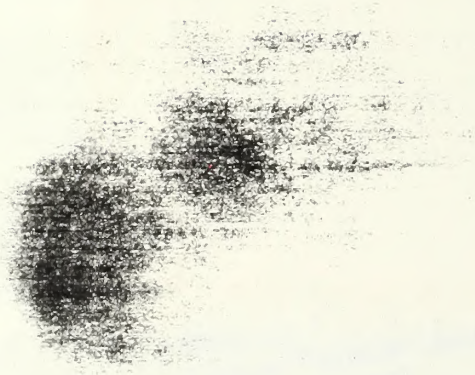

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